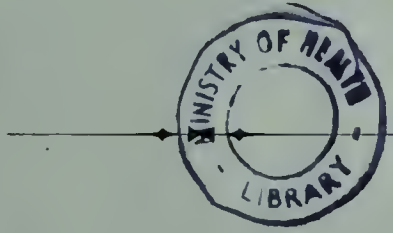


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BLACKWELL  
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1962



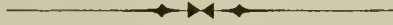
By

A. R. ROBERTSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.



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ANNUAL REPORT

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Medical Officer of Health.

# **BLACKWELL RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL**

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## **HEALTH COMMITTEE**

Chairman : Councillor J. Collins

Vice-Chairman : Councillor H. Scrimshaw.

Councillor J. G. Barnes	Councillor R. H. Lewis
Councillor J. L. Booth	Councillor L. McCormack
Councillor E. Brackenbury	Councillor Mrs. E. G. Redfern
Councillor A. Buck	Councillor J. A. Rutland
Councillor G. Dale	Councillor G. Smith
Councillor H. Hubbard	Councillor H. Squires
Councillor F. James	Councillor L. A. Wheatcroft
Councillor S. James	Councillor J. H. Wilson

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## **Medical Officer of Health :**

Dr. A. R. ROBERTSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

'Dale Close', 100 Chesterfield Road South, Mansfield.

(Tel. Mansfield 811)

## **Chief Public Health Inspector :**

ROBERT CLARKSON (a) (b)

## **District Public Health Inspector :**

JAMES A. YOUNG (a) (b)

## **Additional Public Health Inspectors :**

GEOFFREY G. EITE (a)

ARTHUR T. SINGLETON (a) (b) (c)

STANLEY H. PRICE (a) (b)

- (a) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board.
- (b) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.
- (c) Diploma of the Royal Society of Health in Smoke Inspection.

## PREFACE

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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE  
DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

Again I have the pleasure and privilege of submitting my Annual Report to you. I hope you will find the report to be interesting and stimulating.

Our birth rate has been pretty much the same but there has been a fall in the infant deaths and I hope this fall will continue in future years. Unfortunately, at the other end of the scale there has been a rise in the number of deaths.

Each year I record my thanks to you as a committee for your help and encouragement throughout the year. In addition, I always thank Mr. Evans (Clerk of the Council), Mr. Williams (Engineer and Surveyor), and staff of Blackwell R.D.C. I do so again this year and I would like to emphasize that this is not just a formality. It is a sincere expression of my gratitude.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

A. R. ROBERTSON,  
Medical Officer of Health.

'Dale Close',  
100 Chesterfield Road, South,  
Mansfield.

## AS STRANGE AS FICTION

O. Henry was an American author. His field was the short story with a twist or sting in the tail. Many people believe that there has never been anyone to approach him in his particular field. One of his best stories is 'The Cop and the Anthem'. This tells the story of a tramp in New York. Winter is drawing in and he decides it's time to go to prison for a short sentence. He knows he will be fed, warmed and sheltered there. To achieve this sentence he gets up to all sorts of tricks viz :—he steals an umbrella, he orders a meal in a sumptuous restaurant knowing full well he has no money. Alas, these and many other devices come to nought. Finally, he is arrested just when he is performing his only good action. If you wish more detail, you should read the story. Or, you should see the film 'Full House' in which the late Charles Laughton gave a wonderful performance as the tramp. The above is fiction written around the turn of the century. Of course it could not happen now, could it?

One day in the winter of 1962 I called at our depot in South Normanton. The first thing I saw was a police car. Then, I saw, two policemen. It turned out that they were there with an arrested person who was being cleaned up at our depot. The arrested was a mild man of late middle age who showed all the signs of sleeping rough in the open. He was dirty, insect bitten and his legs showed mild 'frostbite'. His speech and his manner were gentle. He had been arrested for very petty larceny. The policemen told me that this was not his first arrest at this time of the year. Apparently the menu of a Xmas dinner in prison appealed to his palate. I believe they also said that he played the organ in prison. So, it can happen now can't it?

Of course, the above does not happen often. Still it set me thinking about other people who are not at one with society. Again, I must stress that we do not have many such in my three districts. But quantity is not the only thing which affects a problem. For instance, a minute splinter in your hand can cause pain and trouble out of all proportion to its size. Similarly, even though we do not have many at odds with society, each one can cause a lot of trouble. We have two groups who give us trouble from time to time, Gipsies

and the rare old person living solitarily in insanitary surroundings. I would like to say a word or two about them.

Gipsies are a national problem. They have been discussed in Parliament and at Conferences. Some of them have certainly caused nuisances in my area. When they leave a site it is often in a filthy condition. I feel it's time we decided on a national effort to integrate them for once and for all. Obviously, they would need work and housing on a scale beyond the means of Local Authorities. I believe that success has been achieved on a limited scale by providing houses and work. And this is the most encouraging sign, the children, in particular, have taken to their better surroundings as ducks to water. If the time is not ripe for the above, I have one more suggestion. Could not strategically placed camp sites be erected after discussion between the Government, the Local Authorities and the Gipsies? These sites would be sanitary and equipped with washing facilities. Surely this would be an appreciable step in the right direction. At present if a Gipsy asks 'Where can I go?', we cannot help. Our attitude is negative. Wouldn't it be better to have a positive attitude whereby we could direct him to the nearest properly equipped concerted effort to gather Gipsies (and their children especially) back into the fold.

What about the other group I have mentioned? The great majority of the old people I know are happy, valued and honoured people in our society. They would be even happier if their pensions were higher and they would be healthier too. However, that is another subject. Just occasionally, we meet with the odd old person living alone in insanitary conditions. Usually, I begin to hear the odd whisper from neighbours. The whispers grow until they become complaints and these complaints can be justified. What can we do when this tragic situation arises? If the person is co-operative we, (i.e. the Local Health Authority) can supply a home-help and voluntary admission to an old people's home can be arranged where necessary--this is easy and pleasant, the only snag being the local and national shortage of homes for old people. The unpleasantness arises when the person is not co-operative. No-one likes using compulsion to old people. However, they cannot be regarded in isolation. Their happiness must be weighed against



the unhappiness of their neighbours. If the balance is against them, something must be done ; but, what ? At present we can take action under the Public Health Act (to have the person removed to a home or hospital). Every M.O.H. I have met dislikes the last and will use it only as a final resort. I believe we need another string to our bow. In such a case I would like provision made for the compulsory acceptance of home-help by the person concerned. If this failed, the harsher provision of compulsory removal could be used. This would mean that we had tried all we could to keep them within our society. One snag, these people are by my definition 'unco-operative'. They are often really dirty in body, in speech and even in mind. It's by no means a picnic to help them. I have the utmost admiration for the home-helps who do so much for them. A suggestion here, how about male home-helps ? If a woman can do any job a man can do, surely the reverse holds true (witness the success of male nurses). I firmly believe that compulsory acceptance of home help would rehabilitate many a man and woman.

I began by telling of the humorous story by O. Henry. I followed this by the equally humorous (in some ways) and true story of the prisoner at our depot. Please do not be misled by my levity. I know of few things which affect me as much as the case of a person outside who is basically equipped for our society and who only needs help in order to re-enter it.

## ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME

During 1962 some of the general practitioners continued to notify home accidents to me. Below I attempt to analyse these accidents.

Number notified 60.

### Degree of Injury

Trivial	Moderate	Severe	Fatal
1	49	10	—

### Accidents in Age Groups

Under 1	....	2	4	....	1	25—44	....	18
1	....	6	5—9	....	7	45—65	....	8
2	....	2	10—14	....	3	65 plus	....	5
3	....	—	15—24	....	6	Unknown		2



**Cause of Accidents**

Burns and scalds	....	....	....	....	....	....	25
Falls	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
Cuts from knives, tin openers, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Trapping fingers	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Dropping an object on oneself or having it dropped upon one	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Cuts from breaking glass	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Carrying too heavy a weight	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Drinking from wrong bottle	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Careless use of tool	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Faulty electric wiring	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Foreign body in nose	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Violence	....	....	....	....	....	....	1

**Cause of Accidents in Age Groups.**

Under 1.	Burns and scalds	....	....	....	....	....	2
Age 1.	Burns and scalds	....	....	....	....	....	5
	Trapping fingers	....	....	....	....	....	1
Age 2.	Drinking from wrong bottle	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Foreign body in nose.	....	....	....	....	....	1
Age 4.	Violence	....	....	....	....	....	1
Age 5—9.	Burns and scalds	....	....	....	....	....	4
	Falls	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Dropping object	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Trapping fingers	....	....	....	....	....	1
Age 10—14.	Cut from breaking glass	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Falls	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Cuts from knives etc.	....	....	....	....	....	1
Age 15—25.	Burns and scalds	....	....	....	....	....	2
	Cut from breaking glass	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Trapping fingers	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Cuts from knives etc.	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Too heavy a weight	....	....	....	....	....	1
Age 25—44.	Burns and scalds	....	....	....	....	....	8
	Falls	....	....	....	....	....	3
	Dropping object	....	....	....	....	....	2
	Careless use of tool	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Faulty electric wiring	....	....	....	....	....	1

	Too heavy a weight	....	....	....	....	1
	Cuts from knives, etc.	....	....	....	....	1
	Trapping fingers	....	....	....	....	1
Age 45—65.	Cuts from knives, etc.	....	....	....	....	4
	Burns and scalds	....	....	....	....	2
	Falls	....	....	....	....	2
Age 65 plus	Falls	....	....	....	....	3
	Burns and scalds	....	....	....	....	2
Not notified.	Falls	....	....	....	....	2

### Comments

1. As has been mentioned previously, I have no idea as to how complete these figures are. There appears to have been a decrease in the numbers notified this year as against last. However, one doctor, who notified a lot of accidents, retired and left the district this year. Thus there may not have been a decrease.

2. Again, the accidents have been caused in many different ways. For the second year running most accidents have been due to burns and falls. These two causes are found in almost every age group but the severity of the injury caused by them is most marked as age increases. A trivial fall can easily break a bone in a person over 65 and even a small burn can upset an infant.

3. Only one accident resulted in trivial injury. The other 59 caused moderate to severe injury. In other words, accidents are important as a cause of injury. This was also shown in the figures for 1961.

4. Again, no accidents due to domestic gas were notified, nor, was any such accident notified in 1961. From national figures, one would have expected some accidents from this cause.

5. I cannot emphasize too strongly how careful one should be when using or carrying a source of heat. For instance, babies cannot take avoiding action if anything hot is dropped upon them. In a similar way, children are apt to move quickly without paying too much attention to where they are going. Several accidents have been caused in this way when a child has run into an older person carrying a pan full of hot material.

## ONE STEP FORWARD, TWO STEPS BACK

Any Scot who knows any history has a tremendous affection for France and her people. France and Scotland formed the 'Auld Alliance'—a partnership against the English, especially against King Edward, the 'Hammer of the Scots.' (Of course, now that Mr. S. Matthews, the modern hammer of the Scots, has grown older we are managing quite nicely on our own, thank you). Accordingly, I was thrilled when my wife and I decided to spend a touring holiday in France, two years ago. We were not disappointed. We had a wonderful holiday in a fascinating country full of friendly and kindly people.

One particular day we shall never forget. We left Niort on Sunday morning and proceeded to Saintes. This is a very old town with a wonderful Roman arch dating back hundreds and hundreds of years. We then went from Ancient to Modern because our next stop was Royal. Royal is a seaside town which was destroyed during the war. However, it has arisen like a phoenix from the ashes and is now just about the most modern town there is. From there we crossed the river Garonne and proceeded through the vine country to the city of Bordeaux, one of the most important towns in France. We left Bordeaux by the Biarritz road until we stopped for the day at Labouheyre. It had been a long hot day and we were pleased to sit in the hotel's garden and have a drink.

We sat there in the shadows of some olive trees and watched the cars go by. One car stopped and a Frenchman and his daughter came out and enquired if they could be served with a drink. Being welcomed, they went to the car and brought the mother and another child back with them. Unfortunately, the second child was a mongol boy. When he was given a drink of orange, he blew through the straw instead of sucking. The resultant noise was clearly audible. And, the effect upon his mother was clearly evident. She looked around with a worried air, to see what we others thought of her son. She looked old beyond her years, her shoulders were tilted forwards and her back was stooped. You did not need to be a Doctor to see that her life had been spoiled by having a mentally defective son. Even the beauty we had seen all day could not mask the sorrow of this incident.

Every coin has two sides and there is another side to the above. Not long ago my wife and I went out to dinner. At the next table, one of the party was a mongol child. But, no-one here was embarrassed. The child was an accepted member of the party. This being so, I doubt if many people noticed the child's defect.

So, there you have it, the two sides of the coin. What had spoiled the life of one mother, had added to the life of the other.

Mental deficiency has been with us from the beginning of time and I am sure it will be with us until the end of time. As to whether their numbers will increase, no-one can be sure. (I am inclined to think they will). However, even if they do not increase in number per 1,000 births, I am sure that their survival rate will increase as it has done over the last decade or two. How can we help? At present there is no cure. But, we can provide hospitals and training and occupation centres for them. We must have both lines of approach. Either way should always be available to the parents. And I believe that no coercion should be applied. Nowadays one reads so often that the unfortunate child is better off at home and that such a child can be interesting and worthwhile. Very true if the mother happens to be one of the second group I have mentioned. But, what hell if she is like the other group. Also, the attitudes of the father and of the other children must be considered. An unwanted normal child can cause a big strain in a family, let alone a defective child. I believe that the choice between home and hospital should always be there. Further, that choice should not be irrecoverable. Circumstances can and do alter and regard must be had to these changes.

One step forwards, yes and we have certainly taken it. Mothers who want to keep their children are now encouraged to do so. More important, they can be helped. The training centres do a wonderful job. The children improve and the family is also helped—what a relief it must be to the mother when the child keeps school hours. Also, since the Mental Health Treatment Act of 1959, these children have been known as subnormal—a much gentler nomenclature than the previous idiot, imbecile, etc. This shows a laudable trend towards us accepting them. Two steps back, I wonder? It is not almost a refinement of cruelty to produce the above improvements

but to produce them in insufficient quantity? Were I a parent waiting for such facilities I would certainly think so. For instance, we have heard a lot lately of the ten year plan for hospital building and Local Health Authority services. Yet, after these ten years, I know of one large Regional Hospital Board which will have less beds, per thousand of the population, for the subnormal than it has at present—always assuming that it manages to fulfil its plan. No, I want to see us take two steps forward. Surely, we should be determined to have sufficient places in hospitals and training centres for every subnormal child as soon as possible.

---

**Notes :**

1. Please do not think I am comparing the mothers mentioned above. I do not believe it's any better to keep the child at home than to send it to hospital. Every case is different and in every case the parents should have a free choice and they should be able to change their minds if need be. The only thing wrong is not in choosing one way or the other, but, in not being able to choose.

2. I am not criticising any particular Hospital Board or Local Authority. Not one of us is blameless while a shortage exists.

3. One final thought, why are so many subnormal children dressed in such an old fashioned way? Thick stockings for the females and old fashioned grey flannel trousers for the males are so often the rule. Times many I have diagnosed mental subnormality from the back, merely by noticing clothing.

---

**STATISTICS FOR THE AREA**

Area (acres) ....	21,922
Population (Census) 1961 ....	43,800
Population mid-year (Registrar General) 1962 ....	44,130
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1962) ....	13,866
Rateable value (end of 1962) ....	£385,154
Sum represented by a Penny Rate 1962 ....	£1,500/1/3d.



## VITAL STATISTICS

<b>BIRTHS</b>				<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Live Births	....	....	....	792	408	384
Rate per 1,000 population	17.4					
(corrected)						
Illegitimate Live Births	....	....		32	19	13
(per cent of total live births)	4.0					
Stillbirths	....	....	....	17	11	6
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	21.01					
Total Live and Still Births	....			809	419	390
Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)	....	....	....	15	9	6
Infant Mortality Rates :—						
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births			....			18.9
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	....	....	....	....	....	19.7
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	....	....	....	....	....	—
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks 1,000 total live births)	....	....	....	....	....	8.8
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)	....	....	....	....	....	6.3
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week per 1,000 total live and still births)	....	....				27.2
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)....						1
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births						1.2

### Comments

The total number of births is virtually the same as last year as is the birth rate.

The illegitimate births are slightly less and the still birth rate is a lot less.

The infant mortality rate is a lot less than last year (18.9 as against 26.4). Last year three illegitimate infants died but this year there were no such deaths. The neo-natal mortality rate also shows a marked reduction this year as does the early neo-natal

mortality rate and the perinatal mortality rate. Many things can cause this reduction, and therefore, no definite point can be seized upon but we can only hope that this will continue.

The only black side is that for the first time in some years we had one maternal death.

Comparing our figures with the national ones we have :—

	<i>England Blackwell and Wales (provisional)</i>	
Infant Mortality Rate ....	18·9	21·4
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate ....	8·8	15·1
Perinatal Mortality Rate ....	27·2	30·8

It is very pleasing to see that our figures are better than the national ones.

15 infants died under the age of one year. Causes of death were :—

Prematurity ....	4
Brain haemorrhage ....	4
Bronchopneumonia ....	3
Abdominal haemorrhage ....	1
Congenital heart disease ....	2
Congenital abnormality ....	1

The main causes have been prematurity, bronchopneumonia and brain haemorrhage. Prematurity and bronchopneumonia crop up in this list year after year.

7 infants died under the age of 4 weeks. The causes of death here were :—

Prematurity ...	3
Abdominal haemorrhage ....	1
Brain haemorrhage ....	2
Congenital abnormality ....	1

As always prematurity was the biggest cause here.

From these figures I continue to recommend the seeking and accepting of ante natal care. Every mother-to-be should seek Ante-natal care. It is valuable to every woman and it can be obtained through the National Health Services or through the Local Health Authority.



As already mentioned, there has been one maternal death. It is sad to see this after a run of several free years.

DEATHS	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
	455	260	195

Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population 12.9 (corrected). National Death rate 11.9.

The total number of deaths are higher than last year. There has been 26 more deaths. Twenty of these increases has been in male deaths. I am sorry to report this.

Causes of Death	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Tuberculosis	2	—
Syphilitic disease	—	1
Meningococcal infections	—	1
Cancer, stomach	9	3
Cancer, lungs	11	2
Cancer, breast	—	6
Cancer, uterus	—	3
Cancer, other	18	18
Diabetes	2	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	45	33
Coronary disease, angina	38	20
Hypertension with heart disease	4	6
Other heart disease	36	37
Other circulatory disease	16	10
Influenza	1	7
Pneumonia	14	9
Bronchitis	12	8
Other diseases of respiratory system	7	—
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	7	—
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	3	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	3	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	1
Congenital malformations	1	1
Other defined and ill defined diseases	24	20

Motor vehicle accidents	....	....	....	1	—
All other accidents	....	....	....	3	5
Suicide	....	....	....	1	1

### Comments

As mentioned above there has been an increase of 26 deaths. There have been 20 more male deaths and 6 more female deaths. The causes of death are very similar to last year with minor differences in number here and there. It is nice to see fewer deaths from suicide and a decrease in the number of deaths from accidents and suicides.

### CAUSES OF DEATH

	'62	'61	'60	'59	'58	'57	'56	'55	'54
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	3	1	—	4	2	3	6	12
Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Syphilitic disease	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	1	—
Cancer, stomach	12	11	12	12	13	9	12	15	16
Cancer, lung	13	19	14	9	5	8	12	6	12
Cancer, breast	6	9	9	5	8	4	5	6	3
Cancer, uterus	3	5	4	1	4	1	2	4	4
Cancer, other sites	36	31	36	30	35	49	44	33	40
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	2	2	2	—	3	1	1	1
Diabetes	4	2	5	4	3	6	1	7	2
Vascular Lesions of									
Nervous System	78	43	65	65	64	70	49	82	60
Coronary disease, angina	58	49	58	54	47	50	42	48	34
Hypertension with									
heart disease	10	7	10	4	4	5	6	4	6
Other heart disease	73	58	75	65	72	62	85	55	54

	'62	'61	'60	'59	'58	'57	'56	'55	'54
Other circulatory disease	26	12	18	17	16	15	22	18	10
Influenza ....	8	10	—	2	8	6	1	—	1
Pneumonia ....	23	31	23	14	33	20	26	18	11
Bronchitis ....	20	34	28	33	37	24	25	23	37
Other respiratory diseases	7	9	7	4	4	9	7	6	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum....	7	4	2	1	7	5	7	2	3
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ....	3	4	3	1	3	2	—	1	3
Nephritis and Nephrosis	4	4	2	6	6	5	3	8	6
Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	1	5	2	4	3	6	1	3
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ....	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	2	6	3	10	5	5	7	3	8
Other defined and ill defined diseases	44	56	60	62	44	48	54	58	47
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	5	2	7	4	2	7	4	3
All Other Accidents ....	8	8	6	10	7	7	15	17	12
Suicide ....	2	5	3	7	2	—	6	4	4
Homicide and operations of War ....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

## GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

### Maternity and Child Welfare and School Clinics

These are provided by the County Council.

### Ambulance Service

This is provided by the County Council.

### Laboratory Facilities

1. Analytical This is provided by the County Council.
2. Bacteriological. This is provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service.

I thank both for their courtesy and efficiency.

### Chest Clinics

Sheffield Regional Hospital Board provide such a clinic in Chesterfield, another is held at the Victoria Hospital, Worksop, (Watson Road Clinic) and Mansfield hold one at Kings Mill Hospital.

### Veneral Disease

Treatment and advice can be obtained at Derby Royal Infirmary, Chesterfield Royal Hospital, Worksop Victoria Hospital and Mansfield and District General Hospital.

### WATER SUPPLY

It will be seen from the following table that all houses, except 11 representing 0·08%, are provided with a piped supply of district water. A most satisfactory position for a Rural District. This supply of water has continued to be both satisfactory in quality and quantity.

The well supplies are kept under continuous supervision and during the year arrangements were made to chlorinate the water pumped from two of the wells. Whilst the quantity of well water is generally adequate, the quality and purity can only be classed as unreliable. All these supplies are at isolated properties where there is little possibility of providing a piped district supply.

Details of samples of water submitted for examination are set out below :—

		<i>Bacteriological Examination</i>	<i>Chemical Analysis</i>
District supplies	....	100 satisfactory 1 unsatisfactory	19 satisfactory
Other district supplies	....	5 satisfactory	
Well and spring supplies		17 satisfactory 5 unsatisfactory	1 satisfactory

No reason was found for the one unsatisfactory district supply. Samples taken at the same time from other houses, supplied from the same source, were satisfactory. In addition follow-up samples were all satisfactory.

A schedule giving details of the water supplies to dwelling houses is set out below. From this it will be noted that 13,722 houses (99·92%) are provided with a piped supply of district water, and 11 houses (·08%) have to rely on wells or springs for their water supply.

### Water Supplies

Parish	No. of houses supplied with district water direct to houses	Population (estimated)	No. of houses supplied with district water from stand pipes	Population (estimated)	No. of houses using wells, etc.	Population (estimated)
Pinxton	1,458	5,083	—	—	—	—
South Normanton	2,232	6,894	—	—	—	—
Tibshelf	1,135	3,059	—	—	—	—
Blackwell	1,320	4,411	—	—	—	—
Shirebrook	3,488	10,252	—	—	6	18
Scarliffe	2,200	7,679	—	—	—	—
Ault Hucknall	499	2,300	—	—	1	2
Glapwell	576	1,574	—	—	—	—
Pleasley	814	2,737	—	—	4	11
	13,722	43,982	—	—	11	31

Analysis of water taken from the main at Shirebrook on 16th October.

Appearance in 2 ft. tube	....	....	....	Practically clear, practically colourless
Colour (Hazen Units)	....	....	....	less than 5.
Turbidity (p.p.m. Silica Scale)	....	....	....	less than 2
pH. value	....	....	....	7.95
				Parts per million
Total solid matter (dried at 180°C)	....	....	....	350
Free and saline ammonia	....	....	....	0.03
Albuminoid ammonia	....	....	....	0.03
Nitrogen as nitrites	....	....	....	trace
Nitrogen as nitrates	....	....	....	4
Chlorine (present as chloride)	....	....	....	71
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80°fahr.	....	....	....	0.10
Temporary	....	....	....	95
Hardness Permanent	....	....	....	120
Total	....	....	....	215
Oxygen in solution	....	....	....	
Oxygen absorbed in 5 days	....	....	....	
Available chlorine	....	....	....	0.05
Metals. Lead	....	....	....	0
Copper	....	....	....	0
Zinc	....	....	....	0
Iron	....	....	....	less than 0.05

In appearance the sample was practically clear and colourless.

The results of chemical analysis are consistent with the occurrence of a small amount of pollution but the presence of available chlorine suggests that efficient sterilisation should have taken place.

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## HOUSING

Throughout 1962, 152 houses were built by the Council and by private individuals. Unfortunately, this number is greatly less than in 1960. However, it is still a fair number. Further information on this subject will be found in the Engineer's report (on following pages).



## SANITARY ACCOMMODATION AND CONVERSIONS

The number of pail closets in use has been further reduced by 31 during the year (8 have been converted to water closets and 23 have been abolished as a result of the demolition of unfit houses). The remaining pail closets are at isolated properties or in small Hamlets not yet provided with a proper sewerage system. The areas chiefly affected by the lack of suitable sewerage are Stainsby and Rowthorne in the Parish of Ault Hucknall.

Since 1950—2,421 conversions have taken place and the number of pail closets in use now represents less than 1% of houses in the District.

Details of the pail closets in use and conversions during 1962 are set out below :—

Parish			Pail Closets converted to water closets during 1962	Pail Closets in use on 31/12/62
Ault Hucknall	....	....	5	56
Blackwell	....	....	—	20
Glapwell	....	....	—	—
Pleasley	....	....	—	13
Pinxton	....	....	—	7
Scarcliffe	....	....	2	6
Shirebrook	....	....	1	2
South Normanton	....	....	—	9
Tibshelf	....	....	—	13
			8	126

## CLEANSING STATION

Blackwell Rural District Council maintain a Cleansing Station at South Normanton. It is a very useful facility. However, I am pleased to say that it has not been used full time. That would be a sorry state of affairs. The following are the details of the treatments given.

Verminous heads	—	1 case (2 treatments).
Scabies	—	9 cases (27 treatments).
Baths	—	49 (2 people).



## REPORT FROM THE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR

Mr. Willians has kindly supplied the following report. I must thank him for his help and co-operation throughout the year.

### WORKS

#### Water Supply

During the year ended 31st December, 1962, 1,048,109,000 gallons of water were pumped from Budby of which 697,720,000 gallons were re-pumped from Stoney Houghton to Whiteborough Reservoirs.

Distribution was as follows :—

	<i>Gallons.</i>
Blackwell R.D.C.....	508,191,000
Warsop U.D.C. ....	141,150,000
Chesterfield, Bolsover & Clowne Water Board	97,634,000
Sutton-in-Ashfield U.D.C. ....	253,246,000
Gleadthorpe Grange ....	1,415,000
	<hr/>
	1,001,636,000
	<hr/>

The difference between this total and the amount recorded as being pumped from Budby represents the discrepancy of the meters, to which makers guarantee a variation of plus or minus 2·5%.

#### Rainfall

The total rainfall for the year was 19·81 inches, compared with an average over the previous ten years of 24·59 inches per year.

#### Examination of Water

During the year 23 bacteriological examinations and 4 chemical analyses were carried out by the Public Analyst with satisfactory results.

#### New Services

A total of 95 new services were installed.

#### Meters

An additional 7 new meters were fixed in the District, 22 defective meters replaced and 4 meters removed.

### **General Inspections**

Water Inspectors made 40,262 inspections during the year.

### **Mining Subsidence Claims Act, 1957**

Claims submitted under the above Act totalled 20 of which 19 were accepted by the National Coal Board.

### **Water Consumption**

The average daily domestic consumption during the year was 23·9 gallons per head and trade requirements were 8·0 gallons per head, giving a total of 31·9 gallons per head per day.

### **SEWERAGE**

#### **(a) Langwith**

The scheme for relaying the 12" Outfall Sewer damaged by mining subsidence was commenced.

(b) The work of relaying sewers and drains at The Woodlands was completed.

#### **(c) South Normanton**

Now that subsidence has ceased near the Sewage Disposal Works, a scheme was prepared for relaying the 18" Outfall sewer which had been extensively damaged.

#### **(d) Tibshelf**

A new sewer was constructed as part of a sewerage scheme for Doe Hill. This is to link up with the Chesterfield R.D.C. scheme for the Morton area.

(e) Routine inspections of sewers and manholes have been carried out during the year. 44½ miles of sewer have been flushed and cleansed and 901 manholes inspected for defects.

### **SEWAGE DISPOSAL**

#### **(a) Blackwell**

Temporary measures have continued to maintain the running of these works which have been damaged by mining subsidence. A scheme has been prepared for permanent remedial works.

**(b) Carnfield**

The extensions to works were completed comprising one 36' 0" dia. filter, one sedimentation tank and one humus tank.

**(c) Langwith**

Temporary remedial works have continued prior to a permanent scheme being prepared.

**(d) New sludge drying beds have been added to several works and placed at the disposal of the Public Health Department for the cesspool emptying service.****DEPOTS**

The rebuilding of the stores building at the Shirebrook Depot was completed.

**BUILDING AND PLANNING****(a) Plans**

The total number of plans submitted to and accepted for scrutiny under Building Byelaws and Planning was 479.

**(b) Grants**

80 Standard Grants were made and 38 Discretionary Grants made for the improvement of houses.

**(c) Valuations**

41 valuations were made under the Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts and Housing Act.

**ROADS**

Schemes for roads have been prepared for Council Development at Palterton and Pinxton.

**HOUSING IMPROVEMENTS****Park Lane, Pinxton**

A four year programme to modernise 94 terrace type houses was commenced with 24 scheduled for completion during the first year. Of these 16 have been bought by the Council and have been completely modernised and the remainder—chiefly owner/occupiers have been encouraged with the aid of grants to improve their properties.

# HOUSING DEVELOPMENT, 1962

Site Location	Dwellings	Type	Started	Completed Dec. 1962	Contract Complete	Description
<b>Shirebrook</b> (a) Thickley Bank	24	20 Houses 4 Flats	27.10.60	All	February 1962	The introduction of No. 3 Brook Fire and Radiators these now standard.
(b) Recreation Road Thickley Bank	10	6 Bungalows 4 Flats	11.11.61	All	December 1962	It was intended the Bungalows on Recreation Road and Pear Tree Drive to be open fronted. The tenants however asked for fencing which has been done.
(c) Bassett House Site	27	22 Single Flats 4 Double Flats 1 Warden Flat	20.8.62	Nil	—	The Block is intended for Aged Persons under Warden Control. A laundry, drying room, parcels, Communal Room, Guests Room and Bath and Showers provided. Each Flat will have its own W.C. and wash hand basin. The whole will be central heated and in case of emergency and Bell warning system will be in the Bath Rooms and microphone/speaker control to all Flats with the Warden.
(d) Valley Road	8	8 Houses	—	—	—	Tender accepted and due to start shortly.
(e) Carter Lane	4	4 Bungalows	—	—	—	Council agreed to provide 2 Paraplegic and 2 two Bedroom Bungalows on spare land owned by the Council adjacent to lay-by Carter Lane, Shirebrook.
<b>Glapwell</b> The Green	20	4 Blocks of Bungalows	21.3.62	Nil	—	One Block having warm air gas operated heating and remainder Brook Fires with radiators, Speech Control system linked with a Warden in case of emergency. The scheme planned to form a quadrangle thus providing a quiet sitting out area which will be paved and grassed.

# HOUSING DEVELOPMENT, 1962—continued

25

Site Location	Dwellings	Type	Started	Completed Dec. 1962	Contract Complete	Description
<b>Palterton</b> Main Street	18	8 Houses 10 Bungalows	—	—	—	This contract to commence in the New Year.
<b>Newton</b> (a) Charnwood Crescent	16	16 Houses	27.1.61	All	March 1962	This site cannot be further developed for the time being due to Mining Subsidence.
(b) New Street/ Main Street	16	16 Fats	—	—	—	This is an Aged Persons Scheme and will commence in 1963.
<b>Pinxton</b> (a) Town Street	4	4 Fats	17.1.61	All	January 1962	This was a Clearance Area Scheme.
(b) Sherwood Ave./ Town Street	16	16 Flats	—	—	—	This is an Aged Persons Scheme and will commence in 1963.
(c) Allotments	74	58 Houses 16 Bungalows	—	—	—	Drawings are at an advance stage but site purchase is held up due to Allotments involved.
<b>Tibshelf</b> (a) High Street	6	2 Houses 4 Fats	21.12.61	All	August 1962	Warm Air gas heating system used and Gas heated hot water supply. The four flats are of Bed/Sitting Room Type for Aged Persons and the Houses three bedroom family type.
(b) Staffa Street	16	16 Flats	20.12.62	—	—	This is an Aged Persons Scheme and is planned to form a close with all units looking inwards onto a Green. This can be used as a sitting out area.



## **HOUSE CONVERSIONS FOR HANDICAPPED PERSONS**

### **(a) Conversion of House for Paraplegic Case**

This was carried out at 10 Hardwick Avenue, Shirebrook and comprised of alterations to Kitchen, forming Bathroom downstairs, ramps, sliding doors and lifting gear provided. A garage access drive and concrete base for a garage was also constructed.

A further similar alteration was carried out at 266 Wharf Road, Pinxton, but this involved building externally a covered way to the W.C.

Sliding doors and ramps etc., have been constructed at 8 Recreation Road, Langwith Junction for handicapped person.

Alterations and Garage provision are to be provided at 81 Valley Road, Shirebrook for an handicapped person.

### **(b) Gale Damage**

Considerable damage to roofs was done by severe gales on nights 15/16th February, 1962, the number involved was approximately 1,300 properties.

### **(c) External Painting Programme**

Tenders were accepted for the re-painting of 620 Dwellings in the following Council Housing Sites ; Pinxton, Langwith, Langwith Junction, Scarcliffe, South Normanton, Shirebrook, Tibshelf.

### **(d) Garage Sites—Pear Tree Drive Site**

The entrance to the above Garage Site has been tarmaced in order to obviate dust from vehicles using the site.

Due to continuous demand for garage accommodation all existing sites are being extended where possible.

### **(e) Maintenance of Aged Persons Gardens**

Applications by Old Aged Pensioners for the Council to make gardens tidy have been approved and work carried out.

(f) **Aluminium Bungalows**

A replacement programme has been agreed commencing with Field Drive, Shirebrook, followed by Woodfield Road, Pinxton and lastly Glapwell.

- (g) The following is a schedule of housing repairs undertaken during the year :—

			<i>Northern</i>	<i>Southern</i>	
			<i>Area</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Total</i>
Bricklayers	....	....	1182	1073	2255
Joiners	....	....	767	458	1225
Plumbers	....	....	1916	1583	3499
Plasters	....	....	73	58	131
Electrician	....	....	264	132	396
Miscellaneous	....	....	296	873	1169
				Total	6768



## FACTORIES ACT

There are 88 factories registered in the Blackwell Rural District which are inspected from time to time, and action taken as is necessary. Conditions generally were found to be satisfactory.

### 1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ....	62	48	4
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ....	25	25	1
Total	88	74	5

### 2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number Found	Number Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness	3	3	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences				
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	—	1
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	1	1	—	—
Total	7	7	—	1

### 3.—OUTWORK.

Nature of Work	No. of Out-workers	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council
Wearing apparel, making.	21	—
Total	21	—

## **INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD**

A report will be found in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report about this aspect of Public Health.

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## **NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT**

No action was taken under this Act.

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## **PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE**

### **Diphtheria**

For the thirteenth successive year there were no cases of diphtheria in our district. I am very pleased to report that during 1962, 598 primary immunisations were completed against diphtheria. This is an awful lot better than in 1961 (335). It is by immunisations that we keep our district free from diphtheria. Let us hope this increase is maintained.

### **Scarlet fever**

There were 56 cases which is a considerable number less than last year. Again, the disease continues to be mild in character. No serious complications came to my knowledge.

### **Poliomyelitis**

There were no cases of poliomyelitis notified during the year. How nice to have a blank ! Again, I advise all who are eligible to accept vaccination against poliomyelitis. Remember, this is done by mouth and a 'needle' is no longer needed.

### **Measles**

This was the lean year. There were only 32 cases and all of these were mild.

### **Whooping cough**

This has been a record year. Only one case occurred.

### Food Poisoning

There were six cases. By the time they were notified the people were well and none of the suspected food was left. However, judging by the symptoms, I believe these cases were due to staphylococcal toxin food poisoning. The offending food was pressed beef. These six people were acutely ill but, fortunately, the illness was of short duration.

### Dysentery

Eight cases of dysentery occurred. There was no evidence to suggest that these cases were food borne. Most of the people recovered clinically in a short time. I am pleased to report that they also recovered pathologically.

### Tuberculosis

The following table gives particulars :—

Age Periods in years	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 .....	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
45 .....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
55 .....	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Totals ....	4	3	1	1	2	—	—	—

This has been a very much better year. For the last two years we had an increase in the number of tuberculosis cases. It is nice to see this run end and to report a decrease. Let us hope this is maintained in future.

As for deaths from tuberculosis, there was one death less this year. The two deaths this year were in people over the age of 65, this is not so sad as deaths in young people.

# Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1962.

Notifiable Disease	Number of Cases notified												Total Cases notified in each Parish of the District								Total Cases removed to Hospital	Total Deaths			
	At all Ages	At Ages—years											Shirebrook	S. Nornanton	Pinxton	Tibshelf	Blackwell	Pleasley	Scarliffie	A. Hucknall			Clapwell		
		Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65												65 & upwards	
Diphtheria ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	1	4	3	12	29	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebral-spinal fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	8	1	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polio " (Non " )	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	32	1	2	2	7	15	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastro-Enteritis ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	120	2	4	6	5	19	47	13	8	3	10	3	45	5	—	—	16	18	3	25	8	—	—	48	—

## REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

The year under review has been full of activity and whilst many problems have been solved there is still a lot of work outstanding which will take many years to complete. The sections occupying the major portion of your Inspectors' time have been Housing, Food Inspection, Slaughterhouses and Clean Air.

Work on the removal of unfit properties continues to be a major problem and during the year a new 5 -year Slum Clearance programme was approved, which provides for the representation of 554 houses by 1967. Whilst this is a substantial number, having regard to the size of the District and the number of properties dealt with in the Programme recently completed, there seems little doubt that when this Programme is completed it will be necessary to prepare a further Programme. It is not yet possible to forecast the date when unsatisfactory and sub-standard housing conditions within the District will have been satisfactorily dealt with. In addition to work on the newly approved Clearance Programme work is also continuing to encourage owners to repair and improve sub-standard property. Although progress with this work is slow, there are indications that owners are beginning to realise the need.

Meat and Food Inspection has continued as a major problem within the Department and during the year 42,677 animals were slaughtered and inspected and slightly over 24 tons of unfit meat and offal were condemned. This work involved the Inspectors in working 496 hours overtime and on almost every Sunday throughout the year. This is at a time when most Trade Unions are pressing for, and many have achieved, 5-day working weeks with shorter working hours. It would seem that the Wholesale Meat Trade finds it impossible to carry on without a 7-day week and in this area the outstanding case is one of the largest Wholesale Meat Organisations. Although frequent requests have been made by



this Department for improvement in this respect there is no indication that any effort has been made to deal with the problem. If ever there was a need for O. and M. study, this is surely one of the most outstanding cases in the country.

The slaughterhouses in the District have now all been improved and in many cases substantial re-construction has taken place. As a result animals are being housed in better conditions and meat is being prepared in slaughterhouses under better conditions than ever before. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food has kept in close touch with the progress of this work through the Veterinary Officers who have made so many visits to the District that one begins to wonder whether the Local Authorities are no longer trusted to carry out their functions. If similar attention was given by other Ministries it would undoubtedly result in less work being carried out or necessitate the employment of an increased staff.

The cleansing and salvage work has been maintained at a satisfactory level and I appreciate the able way in which the Cleansing Foremen and other employees have carried out this essential service. There have been few complaints and in many instances members of the public have expressed their appreciation of the efficiency and regularity of the service.

In concluding I desire to thank Dr. Robertson, Councillor Collins (Chairman of the Health Committee) and Colleagues in other Departments for their co-operation and all Inspectors and other members of the staff who have worked well together.

I am,

Your obedient servant

ROBERT CLARKSON, F.A.P.H.I.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

## SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS

### General Sanitation :

Water Supplies	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	167
Drainage	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1066
Drains Tested	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	100
Stables and Piggeries		....	....	....	....	....	....	31
Accumulations	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	115
Colliery Spoilbanks		....	....	....	....	....	....	35
Sanitary Conveniences, Ashplaces and Ashbins						....	....	164
Re-inspections of Sanitary Conveniences, Ashplaces and Ashbins	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	187
Fried Fish Shops		....	....	....	....	....	....	27
Tents, Vans and Sheds	....		....	....	....	....	....	290
Public Conveniences	....		....	....	....	....	....	6
Factories and Bakehouses			....	....	....	....	....	92
Refuse Collection....		....	....	....	....	....	....	70
Refuse Disposal	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	72
Street Cleansing	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Rats and Mice	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2222
Schools	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
Cinemas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19
River Pollution Prevention			....	....	....	....	....	3
Shop Acts	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	94
Petroleum Acts	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	176
Atmospheric Pollution			....	....	....	....	....	120
Smoke Observations	....		....	....	....	....	....	173
Noise Abatement....		....	....	....	....	....	....	9
Inquiries re cases of Infectious Disease					....	....	....	148
Interviews and Appointments	....		....	....	....	....	....	986
Miscellaneous Visits	....		....	....	....	....	....	837

### Housing :

Number of houses inspected under Public Health Acts	....	505
Re-visits to houses inspected under Public Health Acts	....	1331
Number of houses inspected under Housing Acts	....	94
Re-visits to houses inspected under Housing Acts	....	940
Number of houses inspected re overcrowding	....	4



Re-visits paid to houses re overcrowding	....	....	....	2
Number of verminous houses inspected	....	....	....	49
Re-visits to verminous houses	....	....	....	15
Miscellaneous Housing Enquiries	....	....	....	1583
Rent Act, 1957	....	....	....	4

#### **Meat and Food Inspection :**

Visits to Slaughterhouses	....	....	....	2885
Shops and Stalls (re meat)	....	....	....	91
Street Vendors and Hawker's Carts	....	....	....	725
Other Food Premises	....	....	....	190
Milk Distribution	....	....	....	105
Ice Cream Premises	....	....	....	161
Canteens, Cafe's etc.	....	....	....	34

#### **Miscellaneous :**

Salvage	....	....	....	16
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### **SUMMARY OF NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH**

	Served during 1962	Complied with during 1962	Out- standing on 31/12/62
Informal Public Health Act Notices	540	491	298
Statutory Public Health Act Notices	13	11	6
Informal Housing Notices	—	—	—
Statutory Housing Act Notices	—	—	11
	<u>553</u>	<u>502</u>	<u>315</u>

### **SUMMARY OF SANITARY IMPROVEMENT**

#### **Dwellings Houses :**

Cleansed	....	....	....	8
Vermin Disinfestation	....	....	....	47
Ventilation Improved	....	....	....	7
Windows Repaired	....	....	....	167
Walls rendered free from dampness	....	....	....	105

Plasterwork repaired	....	....	....	....	....	95
Floors re-laid or repaired	....	....	....	....	....	72
Woodwork renewed or repaired	....	....	....	....	....	109
Fireplaces and grates repaired	....	....	....	....	....	46
Cooking Facilities improved	....	....	....	....	....	24
Kitchen boilers repaired or improved	....	....	....	....	....	112
Food stores improved	....	....	....	....	....	39
Coal Stores improved	....	....	....	....	....	20
Washing accommodation provided or improved	....	....	....	....	....	2
Roofs repaired	....	....	....	....	....	164
Walls pointed and brickwork repaired	....	....	....	....	....	79
Chimney stacks repaired	....	....	....	....	....	88
Damp proof course provided	....	....	....	....	....	11
Eaves gutters and downspouts repaired	....	....	....	....	....	79
Yards and passages paved or repaired	....	....	....	....	....	48
Yards cleansed	....	....	....	....	....	1
Living vans removed	....	....	....	....	....	66
Baths provided	....	....	....	....	....	105

#### Drainage :

Drainage provided, re-laid or repaired	....	....	....	....	67
Drains cleansed	....	....	....	....	114
Gullies provided or repaired	....	....	....	....	13
Inspection chambers provided or repaired	....	....	....	....	41
Ventilators repaired	....	....	....	....	15
Premises drained by provision of cesspool	....	....	....	....	2
Cesspools repaired	....	....	....	....	3
Cesspools abolished	....	....	....	....	2
Septic tank and filter provided	....	....	....	....	5

#### Sinks :

New Sinks provided	....	....	....	....	....	11
New sink waste pipes provided....	....	....	....	....	....	17
Sink waste pipes repaired	....	....	....	....	....	4

#### Closet Accommodation :

Buildings repaired	....	....	....	....	....	39
Closets cleansed	....	....	....	....	....	3

Water closet cisterns provided or repaired	....	....	....	18
Water closet pedestals renewed or repaired	....	....	....	24
Water closet service pipes repaired	....	....	....	14

**Miscellaneous :**

Dangerous, defective and dilapidated buildings demolished				3
Accumulations removed	....	....	....	17
Urinals provided, repaired and cleansed	....	....	....	2
Nuisances abated from keeping of animals	....	....	....	8
Other nuisances abated	....	....	....	4

**Legal Action :**

During the year legal action has been taken in the following instances :—

**Public Health Act, 1963—Section 93**

- (a) A Nuisance Order and £5 5s. 0d. costs was secured in respect of No. 23 Park Mill Drive, Westhouses.
- (b) Proceedings in respect of an offensive accumulation in a disused quarry, Thickley Bank, Shirebrook was adjourned two weeks. Before the case was re-heard the defendant had abated the nuisance.

**Public Health Act, 1961—Section 18.**

- (a) Drain repaired, in default, at Nos. 11 and 13 York Road, Shirebrook at a cost of £4 12s. 4d.
- (b) Drain repaired, in default, at 25 Widmerpool Street, Pinxton, at a cost of £21 18s. 8d.

**Public Health Act, 1961—Section 27**

Derelict building formerly garage and shop demolished, in default, at the rear of No. 37 York Road, Shirebrook at a cost of £35.0s. 0d.

**Food and Drugs Act, 1955—Section 8 (1a)**

Proceedings for the sale of unsound eggs—defendants given absolute discharge on payment of £5 5s. 0d. costs.

**HOUSING**

Work on the improvement of unsatisfactory housing conditions has taken an appreciable amount of the time of the Department and the Health Committee. During the year two special Reports have been dealt with and subsequently submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. These were the Report on Slum Clearance on the Improvement of Houses required by Circular 42/62—further particulars of these reports are set out below :—

**Slum Clearance Programme**

The Slum Clearance programme approved in 1955 has been completed and has resulted in the representation of 496 houses. Of these 445 have been dealt with by Clearance Area procedure or Demolition/Closing Orders and the remaining 51 have been reconditioned.

The new programme, which has now been approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, provides for the representation during 1962/67 of 554 unfit houses. In surveying the district for the preparation of this programme, it has been noted that during the past few years many properties have quickly deteriorated and become unfit. Should similar conditions prevail during the next 5 years it is reasonable to forecast that when the programme now approved is complete there will still be a substantial number of unfit and sub-standard houses requiring attention. In an endeavour to arrest the rapid deterioration of some of these properties, concurrent with the programme now approved, surveys are to be made of many of the sub-standard properties with a view to encouraging owners to take full advantage of the facilities for improvement, or in the event of failure in this direction, to agree a "limited life" with a view to inclusion of the properties in some future programme.

The houses it is proposed to deal with on these lines are in New Houghton, Pleasley, Doe Lea, Langwith Colliery Village,

Westhouses, Hilcote and Pinxton. A summary of the 554 unfit houses dealt with in the new programme is set out below :—

<i>Parish</i>						<i>Number of Houses</i>
Pinxton	....	....	....	....	....	78
South Normanton	....	....	....	....	....	78
Blackwell	....	....	....	....	....	94
Tibshelf	....	....	....	....	....	129
Ault Hucknall	....	....	....	....	....	3
Glapwell	....	....	....	....	....	1
Pleasley	....	....	....	....	....	3
Shirebrook	....	....	....	....	....	150
Scarliffe	....	....	....	....	....	18
						<hr/> 554 <hr/> <hr/>

#### **IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSES :**

The Minister of Housing and Local Government in Circular 42/62 stressed a desire to see a big increase in the number of houses improved and made certain suggestions as to methods to be followed to secure this end.

Since 1957 a policy has been followed in this district of systematically examining sections of the area with a view to securing housing repairs and encouraging owners to carry out improvements, and the majority of the methods advocated in the Circular have already been followed.

While this work has had a reasonable degree of success, it must be admitted that in some parts of the district the progress has been very disappointing and it can only be concluded that the owners see no future in carrying out substantial improvements and repairs, and that they are resigned to the fact that in due course the properties will become unfit and subject to Clearance or Demolition Orders.

From August, 1954, to preparation of the Report on Improvement Grants (September, 1962), 1,102 Improvement Grants (831 Discretionary and 271 Standard Grants) had been made. The special Report on this subject, approved by the Health Committee



on the 18th October, 1962, has been passed to the Minister who has asked to be kept informed of the progress made.

During the year 49 unfit houses have been dealt with, including 14 in 3 Clearance Areas. Although re-housing has been seriously impeded by the restrictions placed on building in certain parts of the district, particularly South Normanton, it has been possible to re-house from unfit properties 47 families affecting 168 persons. The position of re-housing families in unfit properties in the Parish of South Normanton is becoming particularly acute and at the end of the year 28 houses subject to confirmed Clearance Orders or operative Demolition Orders were still occupied and some of these houses are in a particularly serious condition. Except for the Parish of South Normanton there have been few complaints during the year regarding housing conditions, overcrowding and families living in rooms. There are 15 known cases of statutory overcrowding compared with 16 at the end of last year and the majority of these cases require houses with above average bedroom accommodation.

Except for South Normanton reasonable progress has been made in the erection of new houses and 152 have been completed compared with 176 in 1961. Of these 30 were Council houses and 122 private houses.

A summary of progress in the various areas in the District which have received special attention is set out below :—

**Shirebrook Central Area.** The special report in respect of this area was submitted in January, 1960. Although every effort has been made to encourage owners to proceed with substantial repair and improvement of various parts of the area the progress has been extremely disappointing and very few improvements have been carried out during the present year.

The first Clearance Order, (33 houses Market Street), was confirmed in 1961 and by the end of the present year most of the families had been re-housed and demolition of the houses was substantially completed. The second area recommended for clearance (Avondale and Simpsondale Terrace) will be represented early in 1963.



**Shirebrook Model Village.** Work on the repair and improvement of these houses is proceeding in accordance with a programme approved with the National Coal Board. Over 100 houses have already been improved with the aid of Discretionary Grants and work is proceeding on the repair and improvement of a further 110 houses. It is expected this work will be completed early in 1963, when schemes will be prepared for further improvements in this village.

**Langwith Colliery Village.** Following a survey of this area meetings took place with the National Coal Board chiefly to decide on a policy of improvement or demolition. Many of the houses have sub-standard accommodation, along with extensive disrepair. In the first place the owners indicated that they were prepared to repair and improve all the affected houses and submitted a scheme for this work affecting 405 houses over a period of 5 years. In view of the wide spread disrepair it was considered a programme spread over 5 years was insufficient and at the end of the year the Committee was pressing for the work to be done in a period of 3 years.

**Doe Lea.** Progress in this part of the district is delayed by heavy commitments by the National Coal Board in respect of other properties in the area, but the position is being kept under continuous re-view.

**Hillstown.** The policy agreed in 1961 of systematically examining all houses in this area is being followed. Some progress on repair and improvement has been made, but in general the work is slow in gaining momentum.

**Palterton.** The programme agreed in 1957 for dealing with the unsatisfactory houses in this Hamlet is nearing completion. A further 7 houses have been repaired and improved and work on the outstanding 6 houses is proceeding satisfactorily.

**Park Lane, Pinxton.** In this area the policy of purchase of the houses by the Council for repair and improvement continues to be followed, and during the year Ministerial approval was obtained in respect of 15 houses. Improvement of 3 of these houses was completed and in the other 12 cases work was proceeding at the

end of the year. Generally it would seem that the scheme to deal with the whole of this area by 1964 is falling behind schedule.

**Improvement Grants.** These are dealt with by the Engineer's Department following consultation with the Health Department.

	<i>No. of Grants</i>	<i>No. of Houses affected</i>
Discretionary Grants ....	38	157
Standard Grants ....	80	117
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	118	274
	<hr/>	<hr/>

This compares with 107 Grants approved in 1961 affecting 125 houses.

**Housing Repairs and Rent Act, 1954—Certificates of Disrepair :**

Number issued during 1962 ....	—
Total issued since operation of Act ....	163
Number revoked during 1962 ....	2
Number revoked since operation of Act ....	146

There are 17 Certificates still operative, some of which were issued in 1954.

**Rent Act, 1957—Certificates of Disrepair :**

Number of applications received during 1962....	—
Number of applications received since operation of Act ....	73
Number of Certificates issued during 1962 ....	—
Number of Certificates issued since operation of Act ....	27
Number of Certificates cancelled during 1962 ....	—

Statistical Summaries of Housing work are set out below :

**A. Inspection of Dwellinghouses :**

1. (a) No. of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (Public Health and Housing Acts) .... 599
- (b) No. of inspections made for this purpose .... 1331
2. (a) No. of dwelling houses (included under 1a) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Regulations .... 94

(b) No. of Inspections made for this purpose	....	940
3. No. of dwellinghouses found to be unfit for human habitation	....	49

## B. Remedy of Defective Dwelling Houses :

1. Unfit houses rendered fit and houses in which defects were remedied during the period as a result of informal actions by the local authority under the Housing or Public Health Acts	....	238
2. Public Health Acts—action after service of formal notice :		
Houses in which defects were remedied :		
(a) By owners	....	4
(b) By local authority in default of owners....	....	—
3. Housing Act, 1957—action after service of formal notice (Sections 9 ; 10 ; 11 and 16) :		
Houses made fit :		
(a) By owners	....	2
(b) By local authority in default of owners....	....	—

## C. Overcrowding

Parish	No. of Houses Overcrowded on 31/12/62	Cases of Overcrowding abated during 1962	No. of Persons affected by abatement
Ault Hucknall	2	—	—
Blackwell	2	—	—
Glapwell	—	—	—
Pleasley	—	1	5
Pinxton	4	—	—
Scarcliffe	2	—	—
Shirebrook	1	1	9
South Normanton	4	1	8
Tibshelf	—	—	—
	15	3	22
	==	==	==

**D. Houses subject to Demolition and Closing Orders :**

Parish				Still occupied	Vacant and awaiting Demolition	Total
Ault Hucknall	....	....	—	—	2	2
Blackwell	....	....	....	5	8	13
Glapwell	....	....	....	—	—	—
Pleasley	....	....	....	—	2	2
Pinxton	....	....	....	6	2	8
Scarcliffe	....	....	....	5	5	10
Shirebrook	....	....	....	—	11	11
South Normanton	....	....	....	28	22	50
Tibshelf	....	....	....	4	1	5
				48	53	101
				==	==	==

**ERADICATION OF VERMIN**

The reduction in the number of cases of bed bugs has not been maintained—13 cases having been dealt with compared with 1 in 1961. Whilst this appears to be a substantial increase, it compares favourably with the year prior to 1961. Other types of vermin infestation show a slight reduction. Details of this work is summarised below and has required 64 visits compared with 98 in 1961.

**Bed Bugs**

No. of houses disinfested	—private	....	....	....	11
	—Council	....	....	....	2

**Cockroaches**

No. of houses disinfested	—private	....	....	....	3
	—Council	....	....	....	8

**Woodworm**

No. of houses disinfested	—private	....	....	....	1
	—Council	....	....	....	6

**Ants**

No. of houses dealt with	—private	....	....	....	2
	—Council	....	....	....	6

**Crickets**

No. of private houses dealt with	....	....	....	1
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**Fleas**

No. of private houses dealt with	....	....	....	1
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**Other Work**

No. of premises sprayed as a precautionary measure				6
--	--	--	--	---

Hedges sprayed for destruction of grubs	....	....		1
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48

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The whole of this work has been carried out by the Council's trained staff, the following methods being used :—

Cockroaches—Floor boards removed near fireplaces, skirtings, etc., eased and sprayed with Gammexane Powder (D. 034) using a pump, or by use of Gamodex, containing Dieldrin.

Ants and Crickets—Spraying with Gamodex containing Dieldrin and D.P. Dieldrin.

Bed Bugs and Other Vermin—Spraying with Gammexane Liquid (L.044), or Gamodex containing Dieldrin.

Moth Grubs—Hawthorne hedges of a Council housing estate in Pinxton were found to be affected with the grubs of the Ermine moth and were sprayed with Arkotine. This infestation was slight compared with the position in an adjoining district.

**SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES**

Meat inspection has continued to receive a large degree of priority and all animals slaughtered have been examined. There

has been little alteration in the hours of slaughter. Slaughtering still continues outside normal office hours, including Saturdays and Sundays, and to achieve full inspection overtime working has become a regular feature. The work has been shared among the Inspectors on a rota basis and during the year 496 additional hours were worked. This is slightly less than the previous year, but there has been no reduction in the number of occasions when slaughtering has taken place on Sundays.

The work of meat inspection is carried out in accordance with Memo 3/Foods and has resulted in the rejection of 24 tons of meat and offal.

The number of animals slaughtered has continued at a rate similar to previous years and is considerably in excess of the needs of this area. Consignments are regularly dispatched to distant wholesale meat markets, including Smithfield, and to retail butchers in several adjoining local districts.

**No. of Animals slaughtered and examined :**

	Cattle ex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Total
Wholesale Private Slaughterhouse, Tibshelf ....	1958	1203	62	6222	3321	—	12766
Wholesale Private Slaughterhouse, Pleasley ....	3148	277	33	10173	11126	—	24757
Other Private Slaughterhouses (North) ....	222	27	1	408	1113	—	1771
Other Private Slaughterhouses (South) ...	307	258	4	1438	1376	—	3383
	5635	1765	100	18241	16936	—	42677



**Condemnation of Carcasses and Offal :**

	Cattle ex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
<b>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</b> Whole carcasses condemned .....	7	6	8	101	15	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	911	677	4	567	1017	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. and Cysticerci	16.29	38.70	12.00	3.66	6.09	—
<b>Tuberculosis only</b> Whole carcasses condemned	—	1	—	—	1	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	2	—	—	194	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	.04	.17	—	—	1.15	—
<b>Cysticercosis</b> Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	9	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	9	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

The total amount of meat and offal condemned amount to 23 tons 17 cwts and 75 lbs. and included 139 cases where it was necessary to condemn the whole of the carcass and offal of the animal slaughtered. This amount is slightly less than that dealt with in 1961. It was also necessary to deal with 1,629 tins of unsound food.

The full effect of the scheme for tuberculin testing cattle carried out by the Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, is now being clearly demonstrated in the very small number of cattle found to be affected with tuberculosis. Several years ago cows in the slaughterhouse affected with tuberculosis were common, now it is only on rare occasions that these conditions are encountered. The incidence rate set out in the previous Schedule is the lowest recorded in this area.

Details of carcasses affected with Localised *Cysticercus Bovis* and dealt with by cold storage are set out below :—

1962	....	9 cases.	1958	....	12 cases.
1961	....	6 cases.	1957	....	21 cases.
1960	....	5 cases.	1956	....	5 cases.
1959	....	5 cases.			

All condemned meat and offal is stained green and disposed of by manufacture into animal food stuffs and fertilizers. At the two large wholesale slaughterhouses unsound meat is removed daily and the butchers credited with the salvage value. With the reduction in the incidents of tuberculosis the disposal of unsound meat from the other private slaughterhouses no longer presents a problem, and when the need arises special arrangements are made for colouring, collection and delivery to the processing plant.

A summary of the food condemned is set out below :—

#### Condemnations for Tuberculosis :

Beef	433 lbs.	Veal	—
Beef Offal	147 lbs.	Veal Offal	—
Pork	2,489 lbs.	Mutton	—
Pork Offal	72 lbs.	Mutton Offal	—

#### Condemnations for *Cysticercus Bovis* :

Beef	54 lbs.	Beef Offal	540 lbs.
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#### Condemnations for diseases other than Tuberculosis and *Cysticercus Bovis* :

Beef	6,568 lbs.	Mutton	5,146 lbs.
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Beef Offal	27,024 lbs.	Mutton Offal	3,088 lbs.
Pork	3,122 lbs.	Veal	290 lbs.
Pork Offal	4,422 lbs.	Veal Offal	86 lbs.

### **SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1958 :**

Although the new construction Regulations were operative from 1st October, 1961 only 1 slaughterhouse had carried out all the necessary alterations and improvements by this date and could be re-licenced for a full period of 12 months. In 5 cases minor alterations and improvements were outstanding and after licencing for a period of 6 months it was possible from 1st October, 1962 to grant for 12 months licences. In the other cases, including the 2 largest wholesale slaughterhouses, substantial works are still outstanding. Whilst the District Council was seriously concerned by the slow progress, the work carried out and in hand would not have justified with-holding the licences. In these circumstances licences were granted for limited periods and by the end of the year only minor items were outstanding in these cases.

Whilst many difficulties have been encountered in improving the various slaughterhouses so that they comply with the new regulations, it is generally felt that this work has been well worth while. The slaughterhouses remaining are in a very much better condition to deal with the slaughtering of animals and preparation of the meat for sale and the work can be done in a clean and more hygienic manner. In some cases the alterations have been substantial, amounting to almost complete re-construction, and the butchers concerned have spent between £30,000/£40,000 on this work.

Licenced slaughterhouses now in use number 10 compared with 25 in 1954.

### **SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT 1958 :**

Number of licences issued (including 5 to new applicants to work under the supervision of an experience licensed man)      ....      ....      ....      ....      ....      ....      ....

49

### **FOOD PREMISES :**

There are 480 food premises within the district. A classified

schedule of these is set out below :

Business	Tibshelf	Pinxton	South Normanton	Blackwell	Ault Hucknall	Glapwell	Pleasley	Scarliffe	Shirebrook	Total
Ice Cream Manufacturers	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Canteens, Cafes and Restaurants ....	2	3	2	5	3	1	3	6	7	32
Meals Served ....	2	4	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	14
Bakehouses ....	3	1	4	1	—	—	1	—	1	11
Butchers Shops and Making Up Rooms ....	4	6	7	3	—	—	1	4	12	37
Confectionery, Bread and Cakes ....	3	3	3	—	1	—	—	3	11	24
Fish Friers ....	2	4	6	3	2	—	—	2	5	24
Grocers ....	5	8	14	5	—	1	4	10	22	69
Wet Fish and Greengrocers	2	1	6	—	—	—	—	3	8	20
Mixed Business ....	13	23	25	22	11	6	9	22	24	155
Licensed Premises ....	8	10	16	10	3	2	4	14	15	82
Corn Merchants ....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Market Stalls ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>480</b>

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 :

### Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1959

Whilst ice-cream retailed in the district continues to be largely pre-packed there has been a further increase in the sale of soft ice-cream. There are now 176 premises registered for the sale of ice-cream, a decrease of 15 compared with the previous year, and it is believed that this is due to the increasing use of vans for retailing this commodity. The premises registered and the vans used for retailing ice-cream are examined from time to time and in general they give little cause for complaint. The general standard of the vans used for this work has shown considerable improvement during the last few years. The ice-cream made within the district and other makes retailed in the district are regularly sampled and details of these samples are set out below.

It will be noted that 4 samples were placed in Grade 4 and one in Grade 3. These were all from one large manufacturer of ice-cream within the area and arose from faulty cooling equipment and

recording thermometers.

**Premises registered :**

(a)	Manufacture and sale of ice-cream	....	....	2
(b)	Sale of ice-cream	....	....	2
(c)	Sale of pre-packed ice-cream	....	....	172
				<hr/>
				176
				<hr/>

**Results of ice-cream samples :**

Ice Cream		Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV	Total
Complete Cold Mix	....	3	2	—	—	5
Pasteurised	....	13	6	1	4	24
Pre-packed	....	13	2	—	—	15
Ice Lollies	....	4	—	—	—	4
Total		33	10	1	4	48

**REGISTRATION OF PREMISES FOR PREPARATION OF PRESERVED FOOD, etc. :**

There are 22 premises within the district registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the preparation/manufacture of sausages, preserved food, etc.

**FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960 :**

In my last report I referred to the use of sawdust on a bakehouse floor and in a few butcher shops and to consultations with the Ministry's Food Hygiene Advisory Officer. Whilst the use of sawdust in butchers shops has been reduced to one shop (a "chain" shop, with many similar premises in other areas), there has been no progress with the bakehouse.

I still consider that the use of sawdust on the floor of any room used for food preparation is most unsatisfactory, but do not appear to be making progress with the outstanding cases and I am wondering whether the Ministry has lost interest in the problem.

During the year 1,301 inspections were made under these



Regulations, 9 notices served and 16 notices complied with. A summary of the improvements secured is set out below :—

Hot water supplies provided	....	....	....	....	6
Hot water boilers repaired....	....	....	....	....	1
New Sinks provided	....	....	....	....	3
New Washbasins provided	....	....	....	....	2
Premises cleansed and re-decorated	....	....	....	....	5
Notices re "washing hands"	....	....	....	....	2
Drainage improved	....	....	....	....	1
Floors, walls, ceilings, etc., repaired or renewed	....	....	....	....	8
Fixtures provided or improved	....	....	....	....	4
Increased protection for open food	....	....	....	....	1
Improved storage for waste	....	....	....	....	2
Lighting and ventilation improved	....	....	....	....	3
Rodent and insect proofing carried out	....	....	....	....	2
Closet accommodation improved	....	....	....	....	3
School Canteens improved	....	....	....	....	1

The policy to press for washing facilities on all vans used for the sale and distribution of food has continued, irrespective of whether this can be strictly enforced. Substantial progress has been made in this direction and there is a steady increase in the number of good quality mobile shops which are being used for this purpose.

### **MILK DISTRIBUTION :**

The sale of loose and raw milk has been prohibited in this area since January, 1955.

There are 54 registered distributors of milk in the area and 105 inspections have been made during the year. Whilst the majority of the milk is pasteurised outside the district, there is one pasteurising plant within the district but now under the supervision of the Derbyshire County Council. This is the Pleasley and Pleasley Hill Co-operative Dairy. There are also within the district, three farmers who retail their own T.T. milk.

A system of sampling milk as a check on distribution and to ensure the District Council that this important food is receiving adequate supervision has continued and resulted in 58 samples being examined. Only one sample was unsatisfactory and this case was referred to the County Council for attention.



A summary of the milk samples examined is given below :—

**Tuberculin Tested Milk**

Methylene Blue Test ....	3 satisfactory.
Biological Test ....	3 satisfactory.

**Pasteurised Milk**

Methylene Blue Test ....	19 satisfactory.	1 unsatisfactory.
Phosphatase Test ....	19 satisfactory.	1 unsatisfactory.

**Sterilised Milk**

Turbidity Test ....	12 satisfactory.
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**FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 :**

The Food & Drugs Authority for this area is the Derbyshire County Council and the County Analyst has very kindly supplied the following statement :—

“During the year 1962, 168 samples, including 59 milks, were taken under the above Act in the area of the Blackwell Rural District Council.

The Milk Samples were all satisfactory.

The samples other than milk were generally satisfactory and with a few exceptions complied with the appropriate Regulations. Three samples of Glace Cherries (of different brands) did not comply with the Colouring Matter in Food Regulations in that they contained Erythrosine (a permitted colour) together with other artificial colouring matter. Experimental work showed that these additional colours could have been produced by decomposition of the Erythrosine. These findings were reported to the Ministry. No contravention of The Preservatives in Food Regulations was detected.

Four informal samples of Canned Steak were classed as deficient in meat. Now that the report of the Food Standards Committee has been published it is hoped that standards for such products will soon be included in regulations.

The contaminant in an Aspirin Tablet submitted by your Authority was identified as glass.”

## PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT :

During the year 84 complaints of rodent infestation have been dealt with compared with 82 in the previous year. Many of these complaints have been traced to drainage and sewer defects and carelessness by contractors engaged on new housing sites. The number of complaints in the Shirebrook Parish was well above average and in an endeavour to secure better control a special treatment of all sewer manholes in the Parish was undertaken. This work requiring 1,058 visits and 464 manholes were examined and baited. Of these bait takes were noted in 45 manholes. There is already evidence that this work has reduced surface infestation in this area.

Council owned premises are examined monthly and treated as required. This system has now been followed many years and in consequence it is rare to find anything but very minor infestation at any refuse tip of sewage works in the district.

Since the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food terminated the Contract System all farm premises are visited periodically. Generally there has been no serious infestation of farms and many farmers now appreciate the need for control of this vermin and carry out their own Warfarin treatments.

### Summary of Work Done :

#### Council Premises

No. of premises examined ....	119
No. of premises treated with Warfarin for destruction of rats and mice ....	24
No. of Council houses treated with Warfarin for the destruction of rats and mice ....	21
No. of premises treated with "Cymag" for the destruction of rats ....	1

#### Private Premises

No. of private and business premises treated with Warfarin for destruction of rats and mice ....	56
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#### Farm Premises

No. examined ....	32
No. treated with Warfarin for destruction of rats ....	2

**Sewer Manholes**

No. test baited	....	....	....	....	....	639
No. Baited with poison	....	....	....	....	....	77

**PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951 :**

Number of premises licensed	....	....	....	....	1
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**CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960:**

Caravans occupying licensed sites have caused no difficulties during the year. There has been little alteration in licences and at the end of the year 8 vans were in use ; one site is being used by members of the Showmans Guild and two small sites for holiday vans ; arranged through the Caravan Club Limited.

The same cannot be said of vans used by gypsies and similar type families, who from time to time camp in various parts of the district without regard to facilities available and usually without the permission of the owner of the land. This trouble seems to be on the increase, as it has been necessary to move 66 vans of this type during the year compared with 41 during 1961. There are no known sites within a reasonable distance to which these families can be directed and the Council's instructions are to press for immediate removal from the district of this type of van. Some unpleasantness is experienced in operating this policy and there are times when it becomes a definite hazard to the Inspector dealing with the case.

Two areas which have frequently been used by these vans i.e. land adjoining Carnfield Hill, South Normanton and Pinxton Wharf, have been fenced. Whilst this has stopped the use of these sites it has had little effect on the general problem.

**PETROLEUM (REGULATIONS) ACTS 1928—36 :**

Number of licensed premises	....	....	....	....	47
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During the year 176 inspections have been made of these premises and improvements and amendments carried out at 14. Tank testing according to the age of the tanks continues and 10 have been dealt with, of which one failed. Four new storage tanks have been fixed to replace 5 old tanks which were due for pressure testing.

The licensed premises now include a new bulk storage depot with accommodation for 594,033 gallons of petrol, and 494,824 gallons of fuel oil.

### **CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956 :**

The reduction of atmospheric pollution has continued to receive a large measure of priority throughout the year. Generally industrial smoke has been reasonably well controlled, with the exception of Brookhill Colliery where there were several contraventions of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations. This Colliery has continued to cause the Committee a lot of anxiety arising from various promises to carry out remedial works which have not yet been put into effect. Time and again since 1954 there have been major changes of policy. This has resulted in the continued use of obsolete hand fired boilers. The case is being kept under close observation to ensure that at the earliest possible date the provisions of the Act are properly complied with.

The systematic inspections of colliery spoilbanks has continued and with two exceptions these have been well maintained and caused no nuisance. The spoilbank at the Shirebrook Colliery has from time to time shown isolated areas of fire, which have been quickly noted and dealt with, but this is a spoilbank which requires more than average attention by this Department to ensure it is kept free from serious nuisance.

Towards the end of the year it was noted that the original spoilbank at the Langwith Colliery was showing evidence of extensive fire below the surface. Vegetation was being burnt, surfaces were collapsing and deep fissures appearing. This spoilbank is bounded by the River Poulter and the Main Street at one side and the Colliery Sidings on the other. Fortunately the prevailing wind was away from the inhabited part of the village. At the close of the year the National Coal Board was spending large sums of money on sand, stone dust and cement and in pumping boogee liquid into affected areas to isolate and extinguish the fire. At present it is too early to say whether this work will be completely effective, but up to the end of the year it had kept the nuisance in check.

The control of domestic smoke by the establishment of Smoke Control Areas has continued to receive the consideration of the Health Committee. To enable members to become better informed on this subject a special visit was made to Scunthorpe by the members on the 12th July, when they had the opportunity of noting the action taken by this authority and visiting houses within Smoke Control Areas. This visit, together with the agreement regarding miners concessionary coal assisted the Committee in arriving at a decision to ask the Ministry for permission to proceed with a Smoke Control Area in Shirebrook. The application to the Ministry was made in October regarding a proposed area of 348 acres, including 1,486 premises of which 1,356 are Council houses ; a reply had not been received at the end of the year under review.

**Section 3(2)—Approval of Furnaces.** One application was approved during the year.

**Section 19—Locomotives.** One contravention of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations by a railway locomotive was referred to British Railways and dealt with by warning the driver of the locomotive in question.

#### **North East Derbyshire Clean Air Joint Consultative Committee.**

The Council has continued its representation on this Committee, which is valuable in keeping authorities in close touch with progress in adjoining districts and difficulties being encountered. Special attention has been given to the following :—

**Road Planing Machines.** The Committee continued to press for the improvement of these machines to eliminate the serious smoke nuisance which can arise in built up areas, and were pleased to attend a demonstration of a prototype machine produced by Better Roads Limited, Alfreton. This machine is designed to consume its own smoke and is undoubtedly, in this direction, far in advance of any other machine now in use. Local authorities, in the area of the Committee, responsible for road maintenance are being pressed to use this new type of machine.



**Supply of Smokeless Fuel.** Allegations of short supply have been dealt with and letters addressed to the various Government Departments regarding these matters.

**Shoppers Guide.** The reference to the high water content of coke was noted and the National Society for Clean Air was urged to deal with the question of suitable specifications for smokeless fuel.

### Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958

Half-hourly observations have been made as follows :—

	No. of observations	No. of offences		
		Black Smoke	Continuous Dark Smoke	Dark Smoke
1960	73	13	9	1
1961	146	18	17	3
1962	177	11	4	—

### MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION :

Three Atmospheric Pollution Recording Stations have continued in operation, each having a soot deposit gauge and lead peroxide instrument.

The monthly averages of these instruments are set out below :

				<i>Deposit Gauge</i> (Tons per sq. mile)	<i>Lead Peroxide</i> (Mg. SO <sup>3</sup> per sq. c.m. per day)
Hamlet Lane, South Normanton					
1957	....	....	....	10.1	1.55
1958	....	....	....	10.1	1.7
1959	....	....	....	9.9	1.44
1960	....	....	....	9.4	1.72
1961	....	....	....	9.6	1.63
1962	....	....	....	11.05	1.59
Sookholme Lane, Shirebrook					
1957	....	....	....	12.7	1.5



1958	....	....	14.9	1.8
1959	....	....	12.9	1.6
1960 (5 months)	....	....	12.4	1.9

Langwith Junction	....	....		
1960 (from June)			12.3	1.4
1961	....	....	11.7	1.5
1962	....	....	10.63	1.5

Glapwell Hill				
1957	....	....	15.3	1.3
1958	....	....	21.2	1.0
1959	....	....	16.1	0.9
1960	....	....	14.6	0.9
1961	....	....	13.56	1.0
1962	....	....	12.27	0.94

### SOOT DEPOSIT GAUGES

These record the solid matter deposited in the area around the instrument, giving readings in TONS per SQUARE MILE per MONTH.

\* Exposed for 22 days only.

Month	Deposited Matter - Tons per square mile		
	Hamlet Lane, South Normanton	Langwith Junction	Glapwell Hill
January	*9.03	*8.70	*7.16
February	7.52	8.54	5.10
March	14.53	14.37	8.45
April	14.53	15.08	35.44
May	12.68	18.08	19.50
June	9.16	10.77	11.56
July	9.63	10.17	8.75
August	6.54	7.30	8.86
September	8.69	10.10	7.47
October	5.31	6.14	14.26
November	25.91	9.38	8.75
December	9.03	8.98	11.89
Monthly Average	11.05	10.63	12.27

**LEAD PEROXIDE INSTRUMENTS :**

These are specially coated cylinders which record the amount of sulphur in the atmosphere. The readings represent milligrams per square centimetre per day. These sulphur readings, due to the position of the instruments, reflect to a large extent the degree of pollution from domestic sources, i.e., the open fires of private householders.

Month	Deposited Matter - Tons per square mile		
	Hamlet Lane, South Normanton	Langwith Junction	Glapwell Hill
January	2.06	2.32	1.37
February	1.78	1.51	1.01
March	2.21	1.93	1.33
April	1.50	1.33	0.96
May	1.27	1.09	0.59
June	0.90	0.72	0.48
July	0.89	0.75	0.44
August	0.85	0.73	0.47
September	1.18	1.15	0.68
October	1.53	1.37	0.79
November	2.21	2.37	1.36
December	2.69	2.72	1.77
Monthly Average	1.59	1.50	0.94

**VOLUMETRIC SMOKE FILTER :**

This instrument, which is used to monitor special areas, was not in continuous use during the year.

From the 1st June to the 10th September it was used at No. 8 Sycamore Avenue, Glapwell. This is an area of new residential development adjoining an estate of Council houses, and the smoke concentrations varied from 53.9 to 92.5 microgrammes per cubic metre.

From the 7th December the instrument was placed at Beech House, Stubbin Wood, Langwith Junction. This site is on the edge of a large estate of Council houses which will probably form the Council's first Smoke Control Area. The machine continued in use after the end of the present year.

The co-operation of householders in accepting this machine in their houses and the inconvenience arising from the daily changing of filter papers is appreciated by the Committee and is an indication of their own interest in clean air.

### SHOP ACTS :

A total of 94 inspections have been made during the year and have resulted in improvements at 5 shops.

**LICENSED PREMISES :**

During the year works of improvement, chiefly to sanitary accommodation and to bar and storage facilities to comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations, have been completed at 5 licensed premises. A very large proportion of these premises have been improved during recent years, and the few outstanding cases are being dealt with.

## SHIREBROOK MARKET :

This privately owned open-air market continues to be held on Friday of each week. Compared with years ago conditions are much improved and include hot and cold water supplies from a nearby special kiosk, electric stall lighting and bins for the storage of refuse. It is however, still considered that to retail food in the open-air where there can only be very limited control of airborne contamination, is a most unsatisfactory method and one which should be discontinued at the earliest opportunity.

**NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960 :**

The complaints received (five compared with six in 1961) have been in respect of minor noise nuisances and in each case abatement, or reduction of the noise has been obtained by informal action.

The noises complained of were :—

Dogs	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Broiler Sheds—when removing birds				....	....	....		1
Group playing for Rock and Roll Dances.					....	....		1

**FERAL PIGEONS :**

The action taken at Shirebrook in 1960 has been effective. No nuisance from this source has been reported during the year.

**COMPLAINTS :**

A total of 546 complaints were received and investigated (291 at the South Normanton Office and 255 at the Shirebrook Office).

The majority of these complaints were found to be fully justified—a summary is set out below :—

Housing Defects	....	....	....	....	....	140
Drainage Defects	....	....	....	....	....	161
Sanitary Conveniences	....	....	....	....	....	51
Dirty and Verminous Premises	....	....	....	....	....	34
Refuse Collection	....	....	....	....	....	21
Rats and Mice	....	....	....	....	....	84
Keeping of Animals	....	....	....	....	....	12
Accumulations	....	....	....	....	....	19
Noise Nuisances	....	....	....	....	....	5
Other Matters	....	....	....	....	....	19

**EDUCATIONAL PUBLICITY :**

During the year under review 2 visits to the Public Health Inspectors Department and adjoining Cleansing Depot were made by 32 school children. Instruction was given as to the working of the Department and of the cleansing and salvage sections.

In addition 13 lectures with the aid of film strips have dealt with the following subjects :—

The Public Health Inspector	....	....	....	10 lectures
Rat Control	....	....	....	1 lecture
Air Pollution	....	....	....	1 lecture
The Housefly	....	....	....	1 lecture

Most of these lectures have been outside working hours and I have to express my thanks to the Inspectors who have undertaken this work.

**ASHBINS—SUPPLY AND MAINTENANCE OF :**

The Scheme adopted as from the 1st April, 1951, for the renewal

of defective ashbins as a general rate charge, continues to work smoothly. Details of the bins provided since this scheme commenced are set out below :—

<i>Year</i>						<i>Ashbins Provided</i>
1951—52	....	....	....	....	....	1,061
1952—53	....	....	....	....	....	993
1953—54	....	....	....	....	....	946
1954—55	....	....	....	....	....	1,525
1955—56	....	....	....	....	....	1,713
1956—57	....	....	....	....	....	1,495
1957—58	....	....	....	....	....	1,206
1958—59	....	....	....	....	....	1,241
1959—60	....	....	....	....	....	818
1960—61	....	....	....	....	....	713
1961—62	....	....	....	....	....	691
1962—63	....	....	....	....	....	702

The number of new bins issued during the last four years is low in relation to the number of occupied houses in the area (i.e. 13,733). Having regard to the issue of bins to new houses, the rate of renewal represents a “Bin Life” of approximately 20 years. This is regarded as exceptionally good, particularly in an area where many residents receive “miner’s concessionary coal”. It would seem that this is due to two main factors—i.e. the purchase of B.S.S. 3¼ cubic feet bins and secondly the system of investigation and the assessment of compensation where a bin due to misuse or neglect has not lasted 10 years. During the year, 49 cases of neglect or misuse have been dealt with and £24 1s. 8d. recovered from occupiers as assessed compensation. In rate poundage the cost of this service is less than 1d.

#### **LITTER ACT, 1958 :**

The observations in my Annual Report for 1960 and 1961 still apply and generally there has been no improvement nor alteration. There are 136 litter bins in use and it is anticipated that this number will be increased during 1963, as the Derbyshire County Council’s agreement has now been secured to the use of a limited number of litter bins carrying prestige advertisements.

The littering of rear common yards and rear accommodation roads has caused trouble in some parts of the district. These cases have been dealt with by clearing the areas involved and warning the occupiers of all adjoining properties.

### **PUBLIC CLEANSING :**

The collection and disposal of refuse is dealt with by direct labour in the whole of the rural district.

#### **Cleansing Costs :**

The following figures have been extracted, for general information and comparison, from the Public Cleansing Costs Return published by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government :—

Costs of collection and disposal of house and trade refuse per 1,000 population :

	1959/60	1960/61
	£	£
(a) Average for authorities in population range 30,000—50,000 ....	678	732
(b) Highest cost for a Rural District ....	1,054	1,101
(c) Lowest cost for a Rural District ....	258	268
Nearest comparable cost for Blackwell Rural District (these figures also include for cost of cleansing cesspools and closet pails) ....	648	605

#### **Collection and Disposal**

This work, which is undertaken by motor transport (details of vehicles below), has resulted in the removal of 5,891 loads of refuse, night soil and cesspool contents, and the vehicles have covered 42,659 miles :

851 KRA—S. & D. Fore and Aft tipper (16 cub. yds.) supplied June, 1959—Diesel engine.

502 FRA—S. & D. Fore and Aft Tipper (16 cub. yds.) supplied January, 1958—Diesel engine.

XRA 56—S. & D. Fore and Aft Tipper (16 cub. yds.) supplied April, Diesel engine.

TNU 478—S. & D. Freighter (11.3 cub. yds.) supplied April, 1953.



RNU 378—S. & D. Freighter (11.3 cub. yds.) supplied September, 1951.

RRB 300—S. & D. Freighter (9 cub. yds.) supplied April, 1952.

NRA 729—S. & D. Freighter (11.3 cub. yds.) scrapped November, 1962.

459 YRB—S. & D. Cesspool Emptier (1,100 gallons) supplied November, 1962.

**No. of premises served :**

Ashbins	....	....	....	4,902 (cleansed weekly).
Ashplaces, etc.	....	....	....	4 (cleansed monthly).
Closet Pails	....	....	....	113 (cleansed weekly).
Cesspools	....	....	....	120 (cleansed quarterly).
Septic Tanks	....	....	....	21 (as required).

The collection system provides for the weekly removal of household refuse and with very few exceptions this standard has been maintained, notwithstanding a most severe winter. The chief obstacle to regular collection is absenteeism, particularly during the first three months in the year. Although 8,555 working hours were lost as a result of sickness, accident and other causes—still a high figure—it is an improvement on the two proceeding years when 9,313 and 12,415 working hours were lost.

Refuse continues to be disposed of by tipping with the maximum control. Fordson Muledozers are used for trimming and consolidating the tips and in trained hands do a good job. Firms demonstrating some of the larger equipment used by other authorities have freely admitted they could not equal the present tips where only Muledozers have been used. On all tips there is the maximum recovery of salvage and on completion the various areas are soiled and seeded.

During the year a new Cesspool/closet pail cleansing vehicle has been purchased and the previous method of cleansing by use of portable tanks in refuse vehicles and 3" mud pumps, where required, has been discontinued. This has been a big advancement in the cleanliness of the operations and has increased the rate of cleansing thus ensuring that this service can in the future be more satisfactorily maintained.

During the year refuse has been disposed of as follows :—

1. Sookholme Lane Refuse Tip, Shirebrook, 2,013 loads.
2. Disused Railway Cutting Rowthorne, 327 loads (total at this site since commencement in September, 1957, 2,137 loads).
3. Hillstown Tip, 229 loads.
4. Wharf Road, Pinxton, 580 loads.
5. B. Winning Welfare Playing Fields, 362 loads (9,824 loads since work commenced on improvement of these Playing Fields)
6. Birchwood Lane (Bateman), South Normanton, 453 loads.
7. Newton Wood (Ball, 750 loads.

The arrangements for the supply of protective clothing to workmen have continued on the same basis as for the past few years. This allows for the issue of 2 pairs of overalls per workman per year, for the issue of gloves as required, and for the issue of donkey jackets every 2—4 years as required. This issue appears to be adequate and there has been no complaint from the workmen.

## CLEANSING VEHICLES

Following are details of the work performed by each vehicle, and the comparative running cost of each vehicle :

Lorry	MILEAGE			LOADS REMOVED			No. of other journeys
	Cleansing	Salvage	TOTAL	Refuse	Night Soil	Cesspool contents	
S. & D. Freighter (1949) NRA 729	4,061	44	4,105	612	—	1	7
S. & D. Freighter (1952) RRB 300	5,200	596	5,796	271	32	315	110
S. & D. Freighter (1951) RNU 378	4,020	1,328	5,348	608	8	—	342
S. & D. Freighter (1953) TNU 478	4,605	184	4,789	453	30	412	61
S. & D. Fore and Aft Diesel (1955) XRA 56	7,408	114	7,522	1,117	—	—	109
S. & D. Fore and Aft Diesel (1958) 502 FRA	7,312	446	7,758	878	—	—	91
S. & D. Fore and Aft Diesel (1959) 851 KRA	5,204	457	5,661	952	—	—	61
S. & D. Cesspool Emptyer Diesel (1962) 459 YRB	1,680	—	1,680	—	15	187	—
	39,490	3,169	42,659	4,891	85	915	781

### Comparative Costs of Operation of Lorries :

Lorry	Repairs, Maintenance Tyres Oils & Labour			Licenses and Insurances			Petrol/Diesel and Bulk Oils			Total			Cost per mile
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
NRA 729 (S. & D.)	46	17	3	46	9	3	183	17	11	277	4	5	1/4.21
RRB 300 (S. & D.)	143	13	7	79	12	8	195	0	9	418	7	0	1/5.32
RNU 378 (S. & D.)	149	17	11	79	12	8	239	5	7	468	16	2	1/9.04
TNU 478 (S. & D.)	100	16	5	79	12	8	188	1	10	368	10	11	1/6.47
XRA 56 (S. & D.)													
Diesel	93	12	1	120	14	0	181	13	9	395	19	10	1/0.63
502 FRA (S. & D.)													
Diesel	95	2	9	116	15	9	179	9	2	391	7	8	1/0.10
851 KRA (S. & D.)													
Diesel	184	10	3	117	16	0	154	3	5	456	9	8	1/7.35
459 YRB (S. & D.)													
Cesspool Emptier	18	11	8	21	13	4	34	13	11	74	18	11	-/10.79
	833	1	11	662	6	4	1356	6	4	2851	14	7	1/4.04

### MULEDOZERS

Two Fordson Muledozers are now in use. Both have diesel engines, rear loading equipment, and power operated dozer blades.

Details of the work done by the machines are set out below :—

Refuse Tips	Hours operated	
	712 PRB (Diesel)	44 CNU (Diesel)
B. Winning Playing Fields	.... —	144
Wharf Road, Pinxton	.... —	228
Bateman, South Normanton	.... —	224
Newton Wood, Newton	.... —	133
Manor Farm, Tibshelf	.... —	2
Bryant's, South Normanton	.... —	2
Sookholme Tip, Shirebrook	.... 877	—
Hillstown	.... 77	—
Rowthorne	.... 260	—

The cost of operating these machines, including an allowance for depreciation was :—

712 PRB £571 8s. 5d., or 9/5d. per hour.

44 CNU £328 2s. 5d., or 9/- per hour.

## SALVAGE

The returns for the recovery and disposal of salvage for the past five years are shown below :

1962—63 :	902 tons 0 cwts. 99 lbs.	£7,157 3s. 3d.
1961—62 :	992 tons 8 cwts. 91 lbs.	£8,194 8s. 10d.
1960—61 :	963 tons 6 cwts. 87 lbs.	£7,782 7s. 6d.
1959—60 :	893 tons 4 cwts. 49 lbs.	£6,569 1s. 10d.
1958—59 :	793 tons 9 cwts. 84 lbs.	£5,945 11s. 11d.

The various materials dealt with are summarised below :—

	Tons	Cwts.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper ....	611	4	84	4966	12	9
Baled Destructor Scrap ....	196	12	28	1391	14	1
Ferrous Metal ....	53	5	0	288	13	1
Non-Ferrous Metal ....	2	6	68	162	14	2
Textiles ....	38	12	31	345	8	8
Miscellaneous ....	—	—	—	2	0	6
	902	0	99	7157	3	3

Whilst the salvage income is below the record figure of £8,194 obtained during 1960/61 it still represents a very satisfactory return and indicates that every effort should be made to maintain this work. The chief reasons for the reduced income are the smaller amounts of waste paper and baled destructor scrap disposed of. Both these materials have been somewhat difficult to dispose of during the year under review and throughout the whole period the Thames Board Mills have maintained restrictions on the amount of waste paper which could be despatched to the Mills. This has resulted in holding stocks of waste paper at a higher level than normal, but towards the end of the year there were indications that the position was improving and it is anticipated that in due course all accumulated stocks will be satisfactorily disposed of. The disposal of baled destructor scrap has fluctuated during the year with some periods when the furnaces were restricting the intake of this type of material, but in general it has been possible to secure a

reasonable market for the material recovered and there is reasonable hope that this position will continue.

During the year the facilities for handling bales of waste paper at the Shirebrook Depot have been improved by the provision and fixing of a  $\frac{1}{4}$  ton electric transporter crane.

Workmen continue to receive a bonus of 15% of the gross sales of salvage and thus their interest in salvage recovery is maintained.

The N.E. Derbyshire Cleansing and Salvage Officers Committee has continued to meet quarterly. The facilities these meetings provide for the exchange of information and discussion of problems are appreciated by all members of the Committee.

### MOTOR VEHICLE MAINTENANCE

This section has continued to work on the lines as explained in previous reports.

Mr. T. Truswell, who has been the Council's mechanic since this section was commenced in 1952, has continued to carry out his work in a most able manner. I very much appreciate Mr. Truswell's work in this direction. It has materially assisted in the smooth operation of this essential service.

Details of vehicles serviced, costs, etc., are set out in the following pages :—

### SUMMARY OF VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT MAINTAINED WITH NUMBER OF EXAMINATIONS DURING 1962/63

<i>Class of Vehicle</i>	<i>No. of Vehicles, etc.</i>	<i>No. of occasions Examined, Serviced, or Repaired.</i>
<b>CLEANSING DEPARTMENT</b>		
Refuse Lorries        ....    ....	8	127
Cesspool Emptier    ....    ....	1	9
Vans                    ....    ....    ....	2	29
Tractors              ....    ....    ....	2	17
Paper and Metal Presses    ....	3	16
Pumps                ....    ....    ....	2	5

## Other Equipment :

Bin Trolleys	8	}	19	27
Trailers	7			
Atco Mowers	1			
Night Soil Tanks	3			

**ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT**

Lorries	....	....	....	4	38
Vans	....	....	....	6	65
Compressors	....	....	....	2	10
Tractors	....	....	....	2	19
Other Equipment :					
Allen Scythes	4	}	10	18	
Portable Pumps	4				
Cesspool Pumps	2				

**MEDEN VALLEY WATERWORKS**

Vans	....	....	....	1	16
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MAINTENANCE COSTS, EXCLUDING ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES

Department and Vehicle	Year Pur- chased	Parts Renewals etc.	Oil etc.	Tyres, Tubes, Tyre Repairs, etc.	Batteries	Labour	Total	Mileage	Cost per Mile	
									1962/63	1961/62
CLEANSING										
1949	1949	£ s. d. 10 2 11	£ s. d. 12 9	£ s. d. 16 1 6	£ s. d. 5 14 8	£ s. d. 14 5 5	£ s. d. 46 17 3	—	—	—
1949	1949	10 11 4	2 12 1	— — —	— — —	19 10 9	32 14 2	1,251	6·28d.	5·03d.
1952	1952	32 5 0	1 2 0	77 16 11	8 9 3	24 0 5	143 13 7	5,796	5·95d.	5·32d.
1951	1951	36 18 8	2 6 0	71 9 4	8 9 5	30 14 6	149 17 11	5,497	6·55d.	4·94d.
1953	1953	62 16 1	4 0 10	1 8 10	— — —	32 10 8	100 16 5	4,871	4·97d.	3·78d.
1955	1955	68 5 11	4 0 9	1 14 2	— — —	19 11 3	93 12 1	7,692	2·92d.	8·16d.
1958	1958	34 13 8	3 9 0	23 11 7	17 8 4	16 0 2	95 2 9	7,869	2·90d.	5·51d.
1959	1959	27 15 9	5 13 1	128 9 11	— — —	22 11 6	184 10 3	5,661	7·82d.	3·21d.
1962	1962	9 14 3	2 13 5	— — —	— — —	6 4 0	18 11 8	1,680	2·65d.	—
1956	1956	5 6 2	1 12 2	64 2 0	— — —	9 1 1	80 1 5	—	—	—
1960	1960	19 10 9	18 0	20 14 0	— — —	14 12 10	55 15 7	—	—	—
1945	1945	11 2 10	— — —	— — —	— — —	6 16 8	17 19 6	—	—	—
—	—	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	—	—	—
—	—	19 11 10	19 8	19 13 8	— — —	48 7 5	88 12 7	—	—	—
—	—	— — —	54 16 3	— — —	— — —	— — —	54 16 3	—	—	—
SALVAGE										
Trailers—Presses etc.	—	5 6 9	— — —	14 3	— — —	25 10 6	31 11 6	—	—	—
PUBLIC HEALTH VANS										
260 ARR Morris Minor Van	1958	25 12 7	11 7	17 0 8	— — —	26 8 8	69 13 6	9,548	1·75d.	·94d.
487 DVO Morris Minor Van	1959	15 12 9	1 13 9	17 8 3	— — —	13 3 4	47 18 1	10,980	1·05d.	1·14d.
ENGINEERS										
239 RRA Morris Minor Van	1960	27 13 8	1 19 3	20 12 3	— — —	13 8 10	63 14 0	10,450	1·47d.	·55d.
240 RRA Morris Minor Van	1960	32 5 1	1 17 7	22 15 6	— — —	28 7 8	85 5 10	15,443	1·33d.	·73d.
VAL 37 Bedford 12 cwt Van	1956	65 6 9	1 17 0	15 3 4	— — —	27 13 3	110 0 4	9,917	2·66d.	2·23d.
WVO 539 Bedford 12 cwt. Van	1957	2 11 2	1 8	10 13 4	— — —	9 5 8	22 11 10	—	—	—
VAI 528 Bedford 12 cwt. Van	1956	14 14 7	8 8	17 7 10	5 17 7	10 19 0	49 7 8	—	—	—
229 BNN Bedford 30 cwt. Van	1959	22 0 11	2 14 8	9 11 8	— — —	12 12 7	46 19 10	11,744	·96d.	·73d.
547 PPR Bedford 35 cwt. Diesel	1962	4 12 1	2 13 4	— — —	— — —	6 17 11	14 3 4	6,410	·53d.	—
548 PRR Bedford 35 cwt. Diesel	1962	2 15 0	3 9 6	— — —	— — —	4 6 2	10 10 8	6,013	·42d.	—
274 AVO Bedford 3 ton	1958	10 17 11	2 7 11	32 14 0	7 1 2	19 2 11	72 3 11	11,725	1·48d.	1·65d.
861 EAL Bedford 3 ton Diesel	1959	6 12 7	4 13 0	7 17 6	— — —	10 7 10	29 10 11	10,264	·69d.	3·38d.
WVO 347 Ferguson T.V.O. Tractor	1957	12 16 7	9 10 2	— — —	— — —	11 17 0	34 3 9	—	—	—
542 AVO Ferguson Diesel Tractor	1958	18 0 6	1 12 5	97 7 8	— — —	22 5 3	139 5 10	—	—	—
Broom & Wade Compressor (South)	1957	1 7 10	1 2 7	— — —	— — —	2 1 5	4 11 10	—	—	—
Broom & Wade Compressor (North)	—	5 5 11	3 18 0	— — —	— — —	23 17 6	33 1 5	—	—	—
Other Equipment	—	34 8 2	11 9	— — —	— — —	21 15 8	56 15 7	—	—	—
Bulk, Oil Supplies	—	— — —	37 7 6	— — —	— — —	— — —	37 7 6	—	—	—
MEDEN VALLEY WATERWORKS										
340 LRR Bedford 12 cwt. Van	1961	9 10 1	17 2	14 7 8	— — —	13 18 3	38 13 2	—	—	—
Bulk Oil Supplies	—	— — —	2 0 10	— — —	— — —	— — —	2 0 10	—	—	—
GENERAL JOBS										
—	—	9 2	1 15 8	— — —	— — —	90 11 11	92 16 9	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR ALL DEPARTMENTS										
1962/63	—	666 15 3	168 0 0	708 15 10	53 0 5	658 18 0	2255 9 6	—	—	—
COMPARATIVE COST FOR 1961/62										
—	—	700 5 4	157 8 3	844 12 0	114 19 0	682 18 5	2500 3 0	—	—	—





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